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Method of production of olefin oxides through epoxidation of olefins by aromatic
hydroperoxides

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In accordance with the invention, olefin oxides shall be produced through epoxidation of olefins by aromatic hydroperoxides with simultaneous regeneration of aromatic hydrocarbons, which represent the source material for preparation of hydroperoxides. Regeneration shall be done through catalytic hydrogenolysis of auxiliary oxygenic products.

At present, olefin oxides are produced through dehydrochlorination of proper chlorohydrines, which are prepared in water environment out of olefins and hypochlorous acid. There

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are several disadvantages of producing olefin oxides through chlorohydrine procedure. The main disadvantage is high consumption of chlorine, e.g., in the case of propylene oxide, there is a need for supply of 1,500 to 1,600 kg of chlorine per 1,000 kg of propylene oxide produced, with chlorine ending as production waste in the form of unusable chloride; other additional disadvantages are corrosion of equipment, and need of waste water treatment related to chloride waste water solutions. Part of chlorine is also utilised during production of by-



products, dichloroalkanes. In the course of production of propylene oxide, yield of dichloropropane occurs, for which no utilisation had been found.

Chlorohydrine method was also modified, and namely so that propylene chlorohydrine emerges out of propylene during electrolysis of sodium chloride in anode space, and afterwards propylene chlorohydrine saponifies to propylene oxide through sodium amalgamation in cathode space with simultaneous regeneration of sodium chloride. Chlorohydrine technology is improved through electro-chemical procedure but in spite of this, this procedure is economically disadvantageous because of high-energy consumption.

Recently, attempts were made to prepare e.g. propylene oxide also through direct catalytic oxidation of propylene. This material used to be produced with productivity as low as from 0.5 % to 1 %, which had not been acceptable with regard to technological goals. Higher level of productivity of olefin oxides, e.g. of propylene oxide, occurs during oxidation in liquid stage, when aldehyde is present. Aldehyde, e.g. acetaldehyde, oxidises in reactive environment to peracid, or, as the case may be, to paracyl radical, which is the proper epoxide agent. Resulting carbon acid represents by-product of epoxidation. During conversion of e.g. 10 to 15 % propylene, propylene oxide is produced with 60 % selectivity, which generally represents, nevertheless, low level of productivity. Insufficient stability of peracids, high corrosion of equipment and production of by-products, especially of glycols and of glycolacetals, represent additional disadvantages of this kind of procedure.

Substantial technological advancement in production of olefin oxides was achieved through procedure of catalytic epoxidation of olefins by hydroperoxides. Epoxidation is catalysed by heavy metals of the Group

V and VI of Periodic Table of Elements and by their compounds, most suitably by salts and by complex molybdenum compounds, and this method enables achievement of reactive speed sufficient for technological goals. Epoxidations usually proceed at temperature of 25 to 200 °C and at pressure of 1 to 140 technical atmospheres. 97 to 100 % conversion of hydroperoxide is achieved, with 80 to 95 % selectivity to epoxide. Simultaneously, secondary or tertiary alcohol is produced as a by-product during epoxidation; e.g. methylphenyl carbinol is produced out of ethylbenzene hydroperoxide, dimethylphenyl carbinol is produced out of cumene hydroperoxide, and tertiary butanol is produced out of tertiary butyl hydroperoxide. Beside alcohols, smaller quantity of ketones is produced, too. Reactive conditions, especially reactive temperature, are elected according to the sort of epoxidised olefin. Reactive speed increases in multiple rate in relation to the length of carbon chain.

There is a big drawback of preparation of olefin oxides through epoxidation by hydroperoxides, namely because of high consumption of auxiliary raw materials and because of simultaneous production of by-products. E.g., production of 1,000 kilograms of propylene oxide necessitates consumption, beside propylene, of 2,860 kg of ethylbenzene or 2,550 kilograms of isobutane; additionally, 3,500 kilograms of compound of methylphenyl carbinol and acetophenone, or 4,100 kilograms of tertiary butanol is produced. Substantial manner of utilisation with regard to by-products is not always found, in spite of the fact that, e.g. along with production of propylene oxide through epoxidation by propylene benzene hydroperoxide, a sizeable production of styrene can be secured (2,560 kilograms of styrene per production of 1,000 kg of propylene oxide). These disadvantages, such as

high consumption of auxiliary raw materials and production of by-products, are eliminated by production method according to the Invention. Realisation of production of propylene oxide according to the Invention thus results in lower cost of technological equipment, namely with regard to financial means necessary for producing auxiliary raw materials and for processing by-products.

According to the Invention, method of production of olefin oxides through epoxidation of olefins by aromatic hydroperoxides is realised at reactive temperature of 25 to 200 °C, under pressure of 1 to 140 technical atmospheres, with molecular ratio in reactive compound of olefin and aromatic hydroperoxide being higher than 1, and it is also realised in aliphatic chain of oxygenic aromatic products with consequent catalytic hydrogenolysis to aromatic hydrocarbons at reactive temperature of 30 to 300 °C and under pressure of hydrogen of 0.1 to 300 technical atmospheres, using hydrogenation catalysts containing most suitably copper.

As shown in diagram No 1, catalytic hydrogenolysis and distillation is included in technological production operation, after separation of oxygenic aromatic by-products which, simultaneously, closes circulation of aromatic hydrocarbon in process.

Hydrogenolysis of aromatic oxygenic substance is done during gaseous stage or during liquid stage under increased pressure. Very efficient catalysts, which enable achievement of practically full conversion of oxygenic substances, are the catalysts on copper basis, such as copper on diatomaceous earth catalyst, skeleton metal copper catalyst, and Atkinson copper-chrome catalyst. In addition, other hydrogenation catalysts, as further examples show, can be utilised for

regeneration of hydrocarbons. Below mentioned examples of propylene oxide production according to the Invention do not list and define all methods.

Example No 1

Cumene, in quantity of 3.5 kilograms, oxidised with air at temperature of 120 °C with 94 % selectivity to cumene hydroperoxide and with overall 21.5 % conversion. Compound of 0.89 kg of cumene hydroperoxide and 2.75 kg of cumene with a small amount of by-products was utilised for epoxidation of 1.22 kg of propylene. Reactive temperature of epoxidation was 110 °C and molecular ratio of propylene and cumene hydroperoxide in reactive compound was 5. Propylene epoxidation was realised with productivity of 73.4 % as compared to hydroperoxide, and with 95.6 % selectivity. In addition to 0.26 kilograms of propylene oxide, non-reacted propylene and of cumene, 0.61 kilograms of dimethylphenyl carbinol was produced through distillation separation.

Dimethylphenyl carbinol went through hydrogenolysis in gaseous stage under pressure of 0.2 technical atmospheres at reactive temperature of 140 °C, using copper-on-diatomaceous-earth catalyst. 0.53 kg of cumene was regenerated with 100 % conversion rate and 99.8 % selectivity rate of hydrogenolysis to cumene, and this quantity returned into the cycle of production of propylene oxide for preparation of cumene hydroperoxide.

Example No. 2

Ethylbenzene in the amount of 3.8 kg oxidised with air enriched by oxygen to 25 % of volume at temperature of 130 °C with 88.0 % selectivity to ethylbenzene hydroperoxide. Yield of oxidation was 0.54 kg of ethylbenzene hydroperoxide. Prepared ethylbenzene hydroperoxide was utilised along with

1.58 kg of ethylbenzene and 0.06 kg of acetophenone and methylphenyl carbinol for epoxidation of 0.57 kg of propylene. The ratio of propylene and ethylbenzene hydroperoxide in reactive compound was 3.5. Epoxidation was catalysed by molybdenum naphthenate in the amount of 0.01 % of molybdenum computed to hydroperoxide. There was 0.17 kg of propylene oxide and 0.42 kg of acetophenone and methylphenyl carbinol in reactive compound after separation of non-reacted propylene. The yield of propylene oxide was 79.5 % and selectivity of epoxidation was 97.5 %.

Separated compound of acetophenone and methylphenyl carbinol went through hydrogenolysis at temperature of 170 °C under hydrogen pressure of 0.6 technical atmosphere on catalyst that contained 68.8 % of nickel oxide and 26.6 % of chromic oxide. 100 % conversion and 99.6 % selectivity of hydrogenolysis to ethylbenzene were achieved. Ethylbenzene yield was 0.36 kg. Ethylbenzene returned into production cycle into oxidising stage.

Example No 3

Ethylbenzene hydroperoxide in the amount of 0.54 kg in the compound with 0.06 kg of acetophenone and methylphenyl carbinol was prepared by procedure as described in the above Example No 2. At temperature of 152 °C, with catalytic action of molybdenum xalate (0.009 % to hydroperoxide), epoxidation of octene-1 realised. Octene-1 experienced molar excess in reactive compound. The yield of produced octene oxide-1,2 was 40.8 %. In addition to octene oxide, reactive compound contained 0.25 kg of methylphenyl carbinol and acetophenone, which was produced during oxidation of ethylbenzene and during actual epoxidation.

Ethylbenzene of almost quantitative yield had been created from acetophenone

and methylphenyl carbinol through catalytic hydrogenolysis at temperature of 166 °C and under pressure of 250 technical atmospheres, using 5 % copper-chrome catalyst.

~~Hydrogenolysis to ethylbenzene~~ of the mentioned compound of acetophenone and methylphenyl carbinol was realised also during full conversion and 99.3 % selectivity, using copper skeleton catalyst under pressure of 1.1 technical atmospheres and at temperature of 182 °C in gaseous stage. Ethylbenzene produced through the above methods was recycled into technological stage of preparation of ethylbenzene hydroperoxide.

Example No 4

Technical isobutylbenzene, fraction of boiling point in the amount of 1,342 g, oxidised with purified air at 118 °C at temperature of 169 to 170 °C during atmospheric pressure of 748 millimetres of mercury 10 hours later, compound of isobutylbenzene, isobutylbenzene hydro-peroxide, phenyl isobutylketone and phenyl isobutylcarbinol in the amount of 1,402 g was produced. Compound contained 253 g of isobutylbenzene hydroperoxide, which represents 15.1 % conversion of isobutylbenzene. 420 g of isobutylbenzene was distilled from the compound under vacuum condition. The rest, i.e. 980 g, was 25.8 % solution of hydroperoxide.

Molybdenum naphthenate was dissolved in concentrated solution of isobutylbenzene hydroperoxide in 0.12 % of molybdenum in hydroperoxide, and 255 g of propylene was added. Propylene was in 4-molar excess in reactive compound. Compound was left to react for 75 minutes at 105 °C in autoclave. Conversion rate of isobutylbenzene hydroperoxide was 94.2 % and selectivity rate of propylene epoxidation was 81.1 %. Another fraction, 68 g of

propylene oxide, was produced after distillation of non-reacted propylene.

Remnants of distillation, compound of isobutylbenzene, phenyl isobutylcarbinol, and isobutylbenzene, had gone through hydrogenolysis in rotating high-pressure autoclave at 208 °C under pressure of hydrogen of 147 technical atmospheres with 8 % copper-nickel-chrome catalyst added. By processing hydrogenolysis product, 841 g of isobutylbenzene was produced, which is 91.2 % rate of regeneration yield. Isobutylbenzene was utilised again for oxidation preparation of

isobutylbenzene hydroperoxide in production cycle.

During epoxidation of 1-butene isobutylbenzene hydroperoxide to butylene oxide, under equal conditions as in the above example, 90.1 % hydroperoxide conversion rate and 80.7 % epoxidation selectivity of 1-butene was achieved.

817 g of isobutylbenzene was produced through hydrogenolysis out of the remaining part of distillation, i.e. 88.5 % of quantity that could be regenerated. Regenerated isobutylbenzene was utilised again in butylene oxide production.

PATENT CLAIM

Method of production of olefin oxides through epoxidation of olefins by aromatic hydroperoxides with ending of circulation of aromatic hydrocarbon in process, at reactive temperature of 25 to 200 °C and under pressure of 1 to 140 technical atmospheres, which is signified by the fact that it is realised with molar ratio in reactive compound of olefin and aromatic hydroperoxide higher than 1 and with subsequent

hydrogenolysis in aliphatic chain of oxygenic aromatic by-products to aromatic hydrocarbons at reactive temperature of 30 to 300 °C and under pressure of hydrogen of 0.1 to 300 technical atmospheres, using hydrogen catalysts, containing for the best results copper, by separating oxygenic aromatic by-products, catalytic hydrogenolysis and distillation

Translation of numbered text descriptions within illustration:

- Description No 1. Oxygen /air/
- Description No 2: Aromatic hydrocarbon
- Description No 3. Oxidation
- Description No 4. Catalyst and solvent
- Description No 5. Olefin
- Description No 5. Epoxidation
- Description No 7: Recyclable olefin
- Description No 8. Propylene oxide
- Description No 9. Separation of reactive compounds
- Description No 10: Oxygenic aromatic product
- Description No 11: Hydrogenolysis
- Description No 12. Diagram No 1
- Description No 13. Separation
- Description No 14: Outlet/Waste
- Description No 15: Regenerated aromatic hydrocarbon

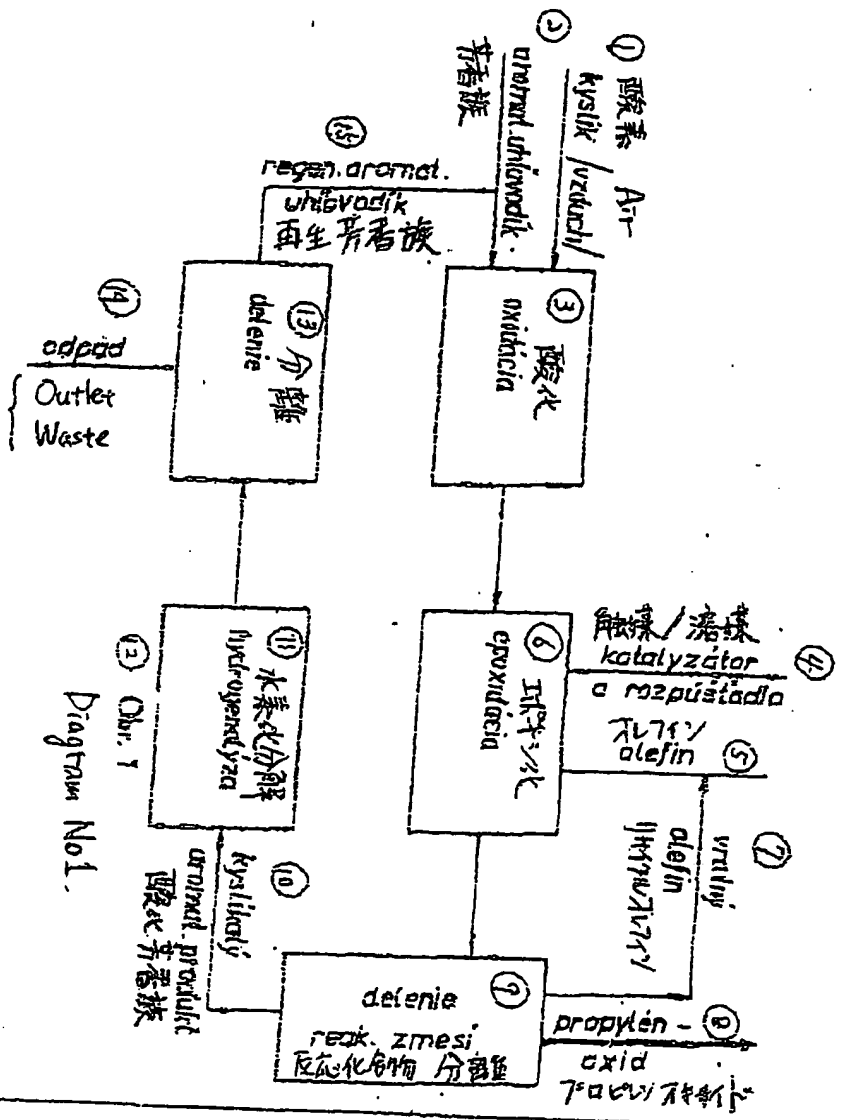


Diagram No1.



URAD PRO PATENTY
A VYNÁLEZY

PATENTOVÝ SPIS 140743

Právo na využitie vynálezu prináleží štátu
podľa § 3 odst. 6 zák. č. 34/1957 Zb.

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Spôsob výroby olefinoxidov epoxidáciou olefinov aromatickými hydroperoxidmi

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Olefinoxidy sa vyrábajú podľa vynálezu epoxidáciou olefinov aromatickými hydroperoxidmi so súčasnou regeneráciou aromatických uhľovodíkov, suroviny pre prípravu hydroperoxidov. Regenerácia sa uskutočňuje katalytickou hydrogenolýzou vedľajších kyslíkatých produktov.

V súčasnej dobe sa olefinoxidy vyrábajú dehydrochloráciou príslušných chlórhydrínov, pripravovaných z olefinov a kyseliny chlórnej vo vodnom prostredí. Nepriama výroba olefinoxidov chlórhydrínovým postupom má niektoré nevýhody. Je to najmä vysoká spotreba chlóru, napr. u propylénoxidu na 1 t 1,5 až 1,6 t chlóru, ktorý z výroby odpadá ako neupotrebiteľný chlorid, ďalej korózia zariadenia a s odpadom vodných roztokov chloridov spojené zneškodňovanie odpadových vôd. Časť chlóru sa tiež spotrebuje pri tvorbe vedľajších produktov, dichlóralkánov. Pri výrobe propylénoxidu získava sa dichlórrpropán, pre ktorý sa nenašlo upotrebenie.

Chlórhydrínová metóda bola tiež modifikovaná, a to tak, že pri elektrolýze chloridu sodného utvorí sa v anódovom priestore z propylénu propylénchlórhydrín, ktorý sa v katódovom priestore sodíkovou amalgámou zmydelní na propylénoxid, pri súčasnej regenerácii chloridu sodného. Elektroche-

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mickým postupom sa zdokonaľuje chlórhydrínová technológia, ale napriek tomu je postup ekonomicky nevýhodný pre vysokú spotrebu energií.

V poslednom čase boli snahy pripraviť napr. propylénoxid aj priamou katalytickou oxidáciou propylénu. Získaval sa vo výťažku len 0,5 až 1 %, čo pre technologické účely bolo nepostačujúce. Lepšie výťažky olefinoxidov, napr. propylénoxidu, dosahujú sa pri oxidácii v kvapalnej fáze, v prítomnosti aldehydu. Aldehyd, napr. acetaldehyd, sa v reakčnom prostredí oxídzuje na perkyseľinu, prípadne peracylový radikál, ktorý je vlastným epoxidačným činidlom. Vedľajším produktom epoxidácie je príslušná karbónová kyselina. Pri konverzii napr. propylénu 10 až 15 %, získava sa propylénoxid so 60 % selektivitou, čo však vcelku sú tiež nízke výťažky. Nepostačujúca stabilita perkyseľny, silná korózia zariadenia a tvorba vedľajších produktov, hlavne glykolov a glykolacetátov, predstavujú ďalšie nevýhody tohto postupu.

Podstatný pokrok v technológii výroby olefinoxidov priniesol postup katalytickej epoxidácie olefinov organickými hydroperoxidmi. Epoxidácia sa katalyzuje ťažkými kovmi V. a VI. skupiny periodického systému prvkov a ich zlúčeninami, najlepšie so-

Tamí sa komplexnými zlúčeninami molybdénu, čím sa dosiahne reakčná rýchlosť, postačujúca pre technologické účely. Epoxidácie sa obvykle vykonávajú pri 25 až 200 °C a tlaku 1 až 140 at. Dosahuje sa konverzia hydroperoxidu 97 až 100 %, pri selektivitě na epoxid 80 až 95 %. Pri epoxidácii vzniká súčasne ako vedľajší produkt sekundárny alebo terciárny alkohol, napr. z etylbenzénhydroperoxidu metylfenylkarbinol, z kuménhydroperoxidu dimetylfenylkarbinol, z terc. butylhydroperoxidu terc. butanol. Po pri alkoholoch získava sa aj menšie množstvo ketónov. Reakčné podmienky, hlavne reakčná teplota, volia sa podľa druhu epoxidovaného olefinu. S dĺžkou uhlíkového reťazca rastie mnohonásobne reakčná rýchlosť.

Veľkou nevýhodou prípravy olefinoxidov epoxidáciou hydroperoxidmi je vysoká spotreba pomocných surovín a súčasná výroba vedľajších produktov. Napr. 1 t propylénoxidu spotrebuje sa okrem propylénu 2,86 t etylbenzénu alebo 2,55 t izobutánu a vyrobí sa 3,5 t zmesi metylfenylkarbinolu a acetofenónu alebo 4,1 t terc. butanolu. Pre vedľajšie produkty sa vždy nenachádza dostatočné upotrebenie, i keď sa napr. s výrobou propylénoxidu epoxidáciou propylénbenzénhydroperoxidom môže zaistiť veľká výroba styrénu (2,56 t styrénu/t propylénoxidu). Tieto nevýhody, ako vysoká spotreba pomocných surovín a výroba vedľajších produktov, sa spôsobom výroby podľa vynálezu odstraňujú. Realizácia výroby propylénoxidu podľa vynálezu je preto spojená s nižšími nákladmi pre technologické zariadenie, a to o čiastky potrebné na výrobu pomocných surovín a spracovanie vedľajších produktov.

Spôsob výroby olefinoxidov epoxidáciou olefinov aromatickými hydroperoxidmi uskutočňuje sa podľa vynálezu pri reakčnej teplote 25 až 200 °C, tlaku 1 až 140 at, s molárnym pomerom v reakčnej zmesi olefinu a aromatického hydroperoxidu vyšším ako 1, s následnou katalytickou hydrogenolýzou v alifatickom reťazci kyslíkatých aromatických produktov na aromatický uhľovodík, pri reakčnej teplote 30 až 300 °C a tlaku vodíka 0,1 až 300 at s použitím hydrogenačných katalyzátorov, najvýhodnejšie obsahujúcich meď.

Do technologických operácií výroby propylénoxidu, ako ukazuje obr. 1, sa za oddelením vedľajších kyslíkatých aromatických produktov zaradi katalytická hydrogenolýza a destilácia, čím sa súčasne uzavrie kolobeh aromatického uhľovodíka v procese.

Hydrogenolýza aromatických kyslíkatých látok vykonáva sa v plynnej fáze alebo vo fáze kvapalnej za zvýšeného tlaku. Veľmi účinné katalyzátory, s ktorými sa dosahuje prakticky úplná konverzia kyslíkatých látok, sú katalyzátory na báze meď, ako napr. meď na kremeline, skeletový kovový mednatý katalyzátor a mednatý-chromitý katalyzátor podľa 4dklnsa. Aj iné hydrogenačné katalyzátory, ako ďalej príklady ukazujú, je možné používať pre regeneráciu uhľovodíkov. Ďalej uvedené príklady výroby propylénoxidu podľa vynálezu nevymedzuujú všetky spôsoby.

Príklad 1

Kumén, v množstve 3,5 kg, oxidoval sa vzduchom pri 120 °C so selektivitou na kuménhydroperoxid 94,0 %, pri celkovej konverzii 21,5 %. Zmes 0,89 kg kuménhydroperoxidu a 2,75 kg kuménu, s menším množstvom vedľajších produktov, použila sa na epoxidáciu 1,22 kg propylénu. Reakčná teplota epoxidácie bola 110 °C a molárny pomer propylénu a kuménhydroperoxidu v reakčnej zmesi 5. Epoxidácia propylénu sa uskutočnila vo výťažku 78,4 % teórie, počítané na hydroperoxid, a so selektivitou 95,6 %. Vedľa 0,28 kg propylénoxidu, nezreagovaného propylénu a kuménu, získalo sa destilačným delením 0,61 kg dimetylfenylkarbinolu.

Dimetylfenylkarbinol sa podrobil hydrogenolýze v plynnej fáze, pri tlaku 0,2 at, reakčnej teplote 140 °C, s použitím katalyzátora meď na kremeline. Pri 100 % konverzii a 99,8 % selektivity hydrogenolýzy na kumén regenerovalo sa 0,53 kg kuménu, ktorý sa vrátil do cyklu výroby propylénoxidu na prípravu kuménhydroperoxidu.

Príklad 2

Etylbenzén, 3,8 kg, oxidoval sa vzduchom, obohateným kyslíkom na 25 % obj., pri 130 °C, so selektivitou na etylbenzénhydroperoxid 88,0 %. Výťažok oxidácie bol 0,54 kg etylbenzénhydroperoxidu. Pripravený etylbenzénhydroperoxid použil sa spolu s 1,68 kg etylbenzénu a 0,06 kg acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu na epoxidáciu 0,57 kg propylénu. V reakčnej zmesi bol pomer propylénu a etylbenzénhydroperoxidu 3,5. Epoxidácia sa katalyzovala naftanátom molybdénu v množstve 0,01 % molybdénu, počítané na hydroperoxid. V reakčnej zmesi, po oddelení nezreagovaného propylénu, bolo 0,17 kg propylénoxidu a 0,42 kg acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu. Výťažok propylénoxidu bol 79,5 % a selektivita epoxidácie 97,5 %.

Oddelená zmes acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu podrobila sa hydrogenolýze pri 170 °C a tlaku vodíka 0,6 at na katalyzátore, ktorý obsahoval 68,8 % kyslíčnika nikelnatého a 28,6 % kyslíčnika chromitého. Dosiahla sa 100 % konverzia a selektivita hydrogenolýzy na etylbenzén 99,6 %. Výťažok etylbenzénu bol 0,36 kg. Etylbenzén sa vrátil do výrobného cyklu, do oxidačného stupňa.

Príklad 3

Etylbenzénhydroperoxid 0,54 kg v zmesi s 0,06 kg acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu sa pripravil postupom ako popisuje príklad 2. Pri 152 °C, za katalytického pôsobenia molybdénoksalátu (0,009 % na hydroperoxid) uskutočnila sa epoxidácia okténu-1.

Oktén-1 bol v reakčnej zmesi v molárnom nadbytku. Okténoxid-1,2 sa získal vo výťažku 40,8 %. Vedľa okténoxidu reakčná zmes obsahovala 0,25 kg metylfenylkarbinolu a acetofenónu, ktoré vznikli pri oxidácii etylbenzénu a pri vlastnej epoxidácii.

Katalytickou hydrogenolýzou pri 166 °C a 250 at, s použitím 5 % meďnato-chromitého katalyzátora, utvoril sa z acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu takmer v kvantitatívnom výťažku etylbenzén.

Hydrogenolýza uvedenej zmesi acetofenónu a metylfenylkarbinolu na etylbenzén vykonala sa tiež pri úplnej konverzii a selektivitte 99,3 %, s použitím meďnatého skeletového katalyzátora pri 1,1 at a 182 °C v plynnej fáze. Uvedenými spôsobmi získaný etylbenzén recirkuloval sa do technologického stupňa prípravy etylbenzénhydroperoxidu.

Príklad 4

Techn. izobutylbenzén, frakcia bodu varu 169 až 170 °C pri 748 torr, v množstve 1342 g, oxidoval sa čisteným vzduchom pri 118 °C. Po 10 hod. získala sa zmes izobutylbenzénu, izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidu, fenyilizobutylketónu a fenyilizobutylkarbinolu v množstve 1402 g. Zmes obsahovala 253 g izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidu, čo zodpovedalo 15,1 % konverzii izobutylbenzénu. Zo zmesi sa oddestilovalo za vákua 420 g izobutylbenzénu. Zvyšok, 980 g, bol 25,8 % roztok hydroperoxidu.

V zkoncentrovanom roztoku izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidu rozpustili sa naftenná molybdénu v množstve 0,12 % molybdénu na hydroperoxid a pridalo sa 255 g propylénu. Propylén bol v 4 mol. prebytku v reakčnej zmesi. Zmes sa nechala v autokláve reagovať 75 min. pri 105 °C. Konverzia izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidu bola 94,2 % a selektivita epoxidácie propylénu 81,1 %. Po oddestilovaní nezreagovaného propylénu získala sa ďalšia frakcia, 68 g propylénoxidu.

Destilačný zvyšok, zmes fenyilizobutylketónu, fenyilizobutylkarbinolu, izobutylbenzénu, sa podrobil hydrogenolýze v rotačnom vysokotlakovom autokláve pri 208 °C, 147 at tlaku vodíka, za prídavku 3 % meďnato-nikelnato-chromitého katalyzátora. Spracovaním produktu hydrogenolýzy získalo sa 841 g izobutylbenzénu, čo je 91,2 % účinnosť regenerácie. Izobutylbenzén sa znovu použil na oxidačnú prípravu izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidu vo výrobnom cykle.

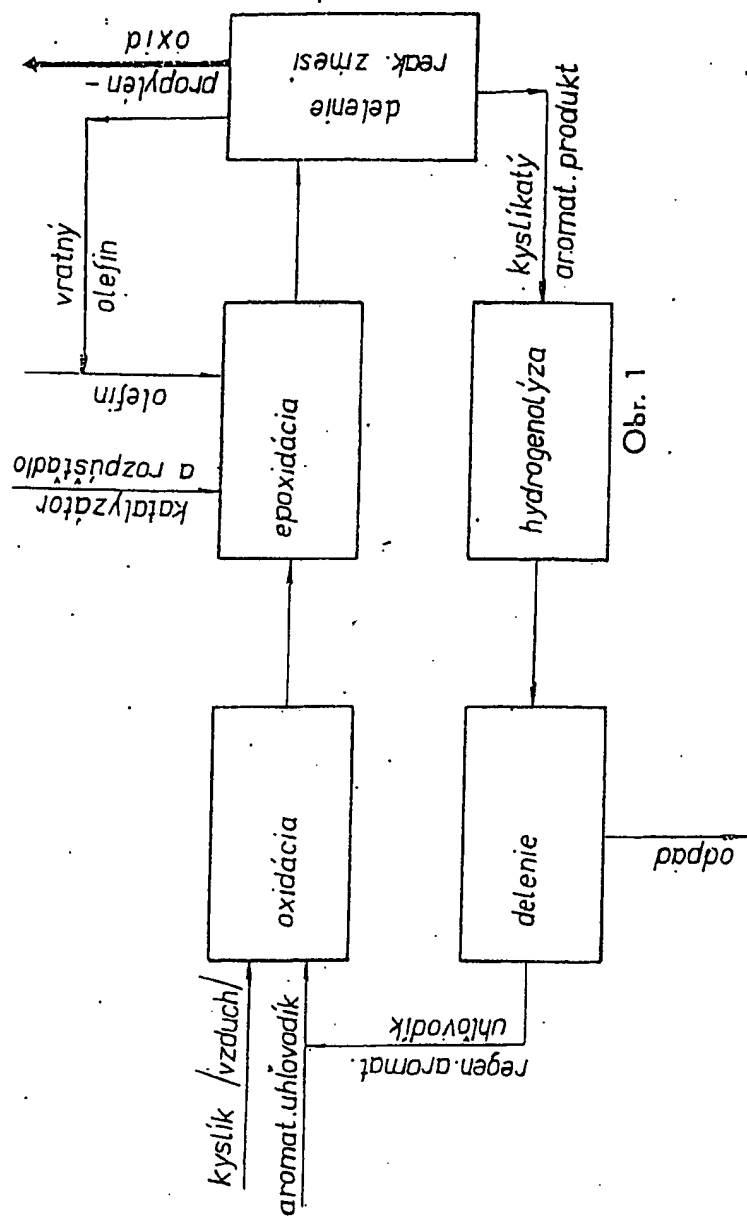
Pri epoxidácii 1-buténu izobutylbenzénhydroperoxidom na butylénoxid, za rovnakých podmienok, ako je v príklade uvedené, dosiahla sa konverzia hydroperoxidu 90,1 % a selektivita epoxidácie 1-buténu 80,7 %.

Z destilačného zvyšku sa hydrogenolýzou získalo 817 g izobutylbenzénu, t. j. 88,5 % z regenerovateľného množstva. Regenerovaný izobutylbenzén sa znovu použil vo výrobe butylénoxidu.

PREDMET PATENTU

Spôsob výroby olefinoxidov epoxidáciou olefinov aromatickými hydroperoxidmi s uzavrením kolobehu aromatického uhlíkovdika v procese, pri reakčnej teplote 25 až 200 °C a tlaku 1 až 140 at, vyznačujúci sa tým, že sa uskutočňuje s molárnym pomerom v reakčnej zmesi olefin a aromatický hydroperoxid vyšším ako 1 a s následnou hydrogenolýzou v alifatickom reťazci ved-

ľajších kyslíkatých aromatických produktov na aromatické uhľovodíky, pri reakčnej teplote 30 až 300 °C a tlaku vodíka 0,1 až 300 at, s použitím hydrogenačných katalyzátorov, najvhodnejšie obsahujúcich meď, zaradením do technologických operácií, za oddeľením vedľajších kyslíkatých aromatických produktov, katalytickej hydrogenolýzy a destilácie.



Obr. 1

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